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			CCI6

(54) [発明の名称] 不総布ワイパー

(57)【要約】

【課題】 簡易で単純な工程により製造でき、十分なる 強度と埃、髪の毛等の補獲性を併せ持つ不織布ワイバー を提供する。

【解決手段】 実質的に平坦な部分と縞状部を有する不 織布であって、該平坦な部分と該縞状部が交互に存在す る不総布からなる不総布ワイバー。

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 実質的に平坦な部分と編状部を有する不 織布であって、該平坦な部分と該縞状部が交互に存在す る不識布からなる不織布ワイバー。

【諸義項2】 総線状部を形成する凸部が5個/cm以 上存在する請求項1記載の不**総**布ワイパー。

【請求項3】 実質的に平坦な部分と編状部を有する部 分の前続比が1:10~10:1である請求項1または 2に記載の不織布ワイパー。

【請求項4】 繊維ウエブに、2段階以上にわたり微細 孔ノズルから高圧水を噴射し、前記ウエブの繊維を交絡 させるとともに再配列して該ウエブの面方向に部分的に 総状部を形成させることを特徴とする不識布ワイバーの 製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[00001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、汚れを拭き取るた めに使用する不織布ワイパーに関するものであり、さら に詳しくは該不織布に縞状部を有する拭き取り性に優れ た不織布ワイバーに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より不識布ワイバーとその製造方法 はよく知られている。例えば、米国特許第3、616、 175号によれば、レーヨン繊維からなるウエブをワイ ヤーメッシュに載せ、該ウエブ上方の微細孔ノズルから 高圧水を噴射して繊維を互いに交絡させ、天然ゼーム皮 に類似した不識布を得ることができる。また、特開平1 1-48381号公領によれば、特定制合の繊維からな る2層の繊維ウェブ層の間にパルプ繊維層を介在させ、 次いで高圧水流処理を施し繊維尚士を交絡させた後、熱 30 接着性繊維のみが溶融する温度で熱処理を施すことによ り構成繊維を熱接着させることにより不識布を得ること ができる。

【0003】前着の不織布は、その両表面のうちワイヤ ーメッシュに接していた面にはそのメッシュの模様が残 り、もう一方の面には高圧水を噴射した部位にくばんだ 条痕が生じて、それらが各表面に比較的微細な凹凸をつ くる。また、繊維は機械的に交絡し、不織布は全体に肌 触りが柔軟である。また後者の不織布は、熱接着性繊維 のみが溶験する温度で熱処理を施すことにより、構成繊 40 維が密に集合した畝状の山部と構成繊維が粗に集合した 満状の容部が積層物の縦方向に交互に存在した、楽軟 性、表面肌触り、および保水性に優れたワイパー用種層 物を得ることができるとのことである。

【0004】しかしながら、前記従来技術のうち高圧水 で繊維を交絡させ取扱い(加工および拭取り作業)に必 悪な強度を持たせた不縫布は、表面に凹凸を有するもの の、全体的に高密度な不織布となり、埃や髪毛等の捕獲 が困難である。また。逆に低密度な不織布は、埃や髪毛 等の措置が容易であるが、取扱い(加工および試取り作 50 縞状部は、該不織布の厚み方向に凹凸状となって存在

業) に耐えられないという問題がある。一方、熱接着性 繊維を熱処理して得られる不識布は、構成繊維を熱接着 させているので、柔軟性が要求される部位が硬度化する 恐れがあり、またそれによって形成された畝状の山部 は、構成繊維が密に集合したものであるので埃、特に髪 の毛等の補獲が十分になされない。しかも製造工程が多 岐にわたりしかも複雑であるという問題がある。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は上記の課題を 解決するものであり、簡易で単純な工程により製造で き、かつ十分なる強度と埃、髪の毛等の補獲性を併せ持 つ不織布ワイバーを提供することを目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、強度と埃、 髪毛等の補獲性を併有する不識布に関し鋭意研究を重ね た結果、繊維ウエブに高圧水を噴射して繊維の密度差に 起因する縞状部を部分的に設けることによって、上記の 課題を解決することができることを見出し、本発明に到 選した。すなわち本発明は、実質的に平坦な部分と縞状 20 部を有する不織布であって、該平坦な部分と該編状部が 交互に存在する不織布からなる不織布ワイバーある。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明を詳細に説明する。 本発明の不満布ワイバーを構成する繊維は、レーヨン、 ボリエチレン、ポリアミド、ボリエステル、ボリブロビ レン等から得られる繊維、それらの複合繊維、またはそ れらの混合繊維等を用いることができる。その繊旋は 1~10dtexが好ましく。さらに好ましくは、 0、1~6d texである。上記の繊維の中でも、いわ ゆるミクロ繊維と称するもの、例えば、ポリアミドーボ リエステル分割型複合繊維を10%以上含有したものが 汚れの吸着性を向上させる点からより好ましい。

【0008】本発明の不識布ワイパーを構成する不織布 は、カード法。エアレイ法などの乾式法や湿式法によっ て形成される繊維ウエブを用いることができ、特に限定 されるものではないが、ランダムウエブ。セミランダム ウェブ、パラレルウェブ等の乾武法が好ましく用いら れ、生産性等の点から、特にセミランダムヴェブ、パラ レルウエブが好適に用いられる。また該不総布を構成す る繊維の繊維長は、ウエブの形成、および顔定化のため の水流絡合処理のしやすさの点から5~100mmとす ることが好ましく、さらに好ましくは、10~5.1 mm

【0009】上記の繊維から得られる不織布は、その目 付が30~100g/m であることが好ましく、さら に好ましたは40~70g/m°である。

【0010】本発明のワイパー不織布は、実質的に平坦 な部分(以下、単に平坦部と称する場合がある。)と線 状部が交互に存在する点に特徴を有する。本発明にいう

し、而方向に沿って存在するものである。かかる線状部を有することで、強度および形態安定性に優れた不繊布ワイパーが得られるのである。また、本発明における縞状部は、上述の凹凸部が複数集合して形成される場合もある。かかる縞状部を形成する凹凸部の見掛け密度はり、15g/cm²以上であることが好ましく、さらに好ましくは0、20g/cm²以上である。該縞状部を形成する凸部は、不総布の形態安定性の点から5個/cm以上存在することが好ましく、さらに好ましくは、8 個/cm以上である。

【0011】本発明の不織布ワイパーに存在する平坦部は、上述した縞状部が存在しない部分であり、実質的に平坦で縞状部の平均的密度よりも低密度な部分となって存在するものである。かかる平坦部が存在することにより、埃、髪毛等の捕獲性を高めることができる。該平坦部の見掛け密度は0.15g/cm²以下であることが好ましく、さらに好ましくは0.10g/cm²以下である。

【0012】また、本発明の不繊布ワイパーは、縦方向 (MD方向) における引張強力が5kg/5cm以上であることが好ましく、特に好ましくは10kg/5cm以上である。また、横方向 (CD方向) における引張強力は1kg/5cm以上であることが好ましく、特に好ましくは2kg/5cm以上である。縦横強度がそれぞれ前記の数値未満であると、形態安定性に欠ける場合がある。

【0013】本発明の不織布ワイパーは、その形態安定性と埃や髪毛等の捕獲性をパランス良く保つために平坦部と編状部の面積比を1:10~10:1とすることが好ましい。該面積比は、不織布の表面に形成された平坦30部と編状部の面積を求めることで算出できる。平坦部の割合が大きくなると形態安定性に欠け、また、逆に、編状部の割合が大きくなると埃、髪毛等の捕獲性が劣る場合がある。

【0014】次に本発明の不繳布ワイパーの製造方法について説明する。本発明の該総状部は、前述の方法で得られたウエブに、2段階以上にわたり徽細孔ノズルから高圧水液を噴射し、前記ウエブの繊維を交絡させるとともに再配列することで得ることができる。

【0015】2段階以上の微細孔ノズルからの高圧水噴 40 射において、まず第1段階では、繊維ウエブ全体に、そ の表面、裏面をそれぞれ1回一数回程度高圧水流を均等 に噴射することによって、前記ウエブの繊維を交絡させ るとともに再配列させる。その際の高圧水の圧力は10 ~60kg/cm²が好ましく。さらに好ましくは20 ~40kg/cm²である。

【0016】上記第1段階の高圧水噴射を施した繊維ウエブは、直ちにあるいはその後、第2段階目の高圧水噴射を施す。第2段階の高圧水噴射においては、一定開陽に設けられた多数の微細孔/ズルから高圧水を噴射させ 50

る。かかる微細孔ノズルは、そのように多数の微細孔を 穿ったノズルであってもよいし、第1段階におけるノズ ルの微細孔を裏面より一定間隔にテープ等を貼付けて使 用してもよい。

【0017】第2段階の高圧水の圧力は、第1段階におけるよりも強力なる高圧水であることが望ましく、70 kg/cm $^{\circ}$ 以上、好ましくは80kg/cm $^{\circ}$ 以上である。

【0018】上記のように、第2段階の高圧水噴射を行うと、水流が噴射された部分において構成繊維がさらに交絡することで、関1に示すような凸部1からなる縞状部2を一定開陽毎に形成させることができる。当該部分は平均すると比較的高密度となり、その結果、得られるシートの強度を増大せしめ、ひいては得られるシートの形態安定性を飛躍的に増加させることができる。一方、第2段階の高圧水が噴射されない部分においては、シートの面方向に沿って繊維の低密度な平坦部3が形成される。第2段階の部分的高圧水噴射によって残される平明部に実質的に影響を及ぼさないならば、第3段階以上の20 高圧水噴射処理を施してもよい。

【0019】また、本発明の不織布ワイパーは、図1に示すように線状部2と平単部3が交互に存在するものであり、上記のとおり高密度な線状部2により強度およびシートの形態安定性を確保するとともに、低密度でパルキーな平坦部3によって、埃やよごれをしっかり捕獲することを可能とする。

【0020】以上のようにして製造された本発明の不維 布ワイパーは、脱水および/または乾燥したのち、適宜 各種粘着剤。つや出し削等を付与してもよい。

100211

【実施例】以下、実施例を挙げて本発明を具体的に説明 するが、本発明はこれらに何ら限定されない。なお、得 られた不機布の各物性値はそれぞれ次の方法で測定し た。

【0022】(引張強力) J13 L 1096に準じ、幅5cm、長さ15cmの試料片をつかみ開陽10cmで把持し、定速伸長型引張試験機を用いて引張速度20cm/分で伸長し、切断時の荷重値を引張強力とした。【0023】(汚れの吸着性能率)「ごみ検体」として髪の毛のみとごみ混合物(埃30部、砂30部、コットンリンター20部)の2種類を用意した。ごみ検体が髪の毛の場合は、5cm長を10本、ごみ複体が髪の毛の場合は、5cm長を10本、ごみ複合物の場合はの、5gをそれぞれ30cm×100cm大きさの化粧板の上に均一に置き、不維布を掃除器具に装着し、床に対し45度の角度で1m往復させ拭き取ったのち、この掃除器具を一度はたいた後、除去されたごみの量を測定することによって、不緩布表裏の汚れの吸着性能率(一定の運動で何%除去できるか)を判定した。同し不織布を用いて3回測定した。

[0024]実施例1

繊度3.9diex、繊維長51mmの多層張合型11 分割ナイロンーポリエチレンテレフタレート複合分割繊 継と、繊度で、でditex、繊維長51mmのポリプロ ビレン繊維を用意した。それぞれポリアミドーポリエス テル分割型複合繊維30%、ポリプロピレン繊維70% を混締し、セミランダムカードで目付50g/m°の機 維ウェブを製造した。

【0025】得られた繊維ウェブを、第1次高圧水処理 工料として、孔径O、1mmのオリフィスがO、6mm 間隔で全面に設けられているノズルを用いて繊維ウェブ の表面側に水圧20kg/cm¹、裏面に40kg/c m[®] の柱状水流の絡合処理をそれぞれ1回ずつ。繊維ウ ェブの誘盪速度20m/分にて実施した。その後、第2 次高圧水処理工程として、孔径O. 15mmのオリフィ スが Linm関隔で 5個配置された部分と 5 mm無孔部が 間じ間隔で交互に配置されたノズルを用いて繊維ウェブ の表面側に80kg/cm2の柱状水流の処理を1回、 繊維ウェブの通過速度20m/分にて実施した。

【0025】得られた不織布を熱風貫通型乾燥機により たワイパー用不識布には、5mm中の畝状の織状部と5 mm市の平坦部が羅方向に交互に存在していた。また、 総状部において核突起部を形成する凸部は5mmあたり 4個 (=8個/cm) 存在しているのが確認できた。ま* *た。縞状部と平垣部の面積比は1:1であった。

【0027】得られた不総布を用い、上記の方法により 測定したところ、引張権力および汚れの吸着性能率は表 1のとおりであった。

【0028】比較例 1

実施例において用いられている繊維ウェブを使用し、実 権側における第1次高圧水処理工程での終合処理と乾燥 処理のみを実施した。得られた不総布に総状部の存在は 確認できなかった。この不織布を用い、上記の方法によ 10 り測定したところ、引張強力および汚れの吸着性能率は 表1のとおりであった。

[0029]比較例2

実施例にて用いた繊維ウェブを使用し、実施例における 第1次黨圧水処理工程での絡合処理を実施し、第2次高 圧水処理工程として、孔径O、15mmのオリフィスが 1 mm間隔で配置されたノズルを用いて繊維ウェブの表 面側に80kg/cm²の柱状水流の処理を1回、繊維 ウェブの通過速度20m/分にて実施した。その後、実 施捌における乾燥処理のみを実施した。この不識布を用 120℃で乾燥させ、ワイパー用不織布を得た。得られ 20 い、上記の方法により測定したところ、引張強力および 汚れの吸着性能率は表しのとおりであった。

[0030]

[表1]

不練布物性			汚れの吸着性能率(%)**							
	号(建造力 (kg/5cm)			製の毛			ゴミ混合物			į
	器付(g/m²)	ALC (MD)	様 (CD)	1008	299	3018	188	2008	398	ļ
実施第1	50.2	11.8	2.6	23/18	22/20	20/19	25/20	25/20	24/20	į
比較便工	49.9	3,2	0.4	25/20	22/19	21/22	25/21	24/20	21/19	ļ
比較例2	50.1	15.2	3.3	9/11	10/10	10/9	9/8	10/5	10/5	į
# ##	<u> 50.1</u>	15.2	3.3	9/11		10/9	·····	and the same		10/5

※:数値左側・・・不線布の表面を使用した場合 数値右領・・・不識布の裏面を使用した場合

【0031】表1によると上記実施例の不織布は、優れ たほき取り性と十分な引張強度を併せもつ不織布ワイパ 一が得られた。一方、比較例1の不識布は、不織布ワイ パーとしての性能は得られているが、引張強度に欠ける ものであり、また比較例2の不織布は、拭き取り性が不 十分であった。

[0032]

【発明の効果】本発明は、繊維ウエブに高圧水を噴射す るという。きわめて単純な工程によって製造され、十分※40

※なる確度と埃、髪の毛等の捕獲性を併せ持つ不織布ワイ パーを提供することができる。

[図画の簡単な説明]

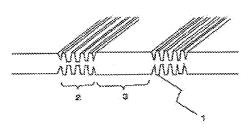
【図1】 本発明の不織布の拡大斜視新面模式図 【符号の説明】

1:曲部

2:締状部

3:平坦部

[[8]]



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(72)Inventor: ISHII NAOKI

(54) NONWOVEN FABRIC WIPER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a nonwoven fabric wiper which can be manufactured by easy and simple process steps and has sufficiently strength and properties to capture hair, etc., in combination.

SOLUTION: This nonwoven fabric wiper consists of a nonwoven fabric which has substantially flat segments and stripe-like portions in which the flat segments and the stripe-like portions exist alternately.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the nonwoven fabric which has a flat part and flat ***** substantially — it is — this — the nonwoven fabric wiper which consists of a nonwoven fabric with which a flat part and this ***** exist by turns.

[Claim 2] The nonwoven fabric wiper according to claim 1 in which five or more heights/cm which form this ****** exist.

[Claim 3] The nonwoven fabric wiper according to claim 1 or 2 whose surface ratio of a flat part and the part which has ***** is 1:10-10:1 substantially.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the nonwoven fabric wiper characterized by carrying out a rearrangement and making ***** form in the direction of a field of this web partially while injecting high-pressure water to a fiber web from a micropore nozzle over two or more steps and carrying out the confounding of the fiber of said web to it.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the nonwoven fabric wiper excellent in the wiping nature which has ****** in this nonwoven fabric in more detail about the nonwoven fabric wiper used in order to wipe off dirt.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] A nonwoven fabric wiper and its manufacture approach are learned well conventionally. For example, according to U.S. Pat. No. 3,616,175, the web which consists of a rayon fiber is put on a wire mesh, high-pressure water can be injected from the micropore nozzle of this web upper part, the confounding of the fiber can be carried out mutually, and a nonwoven fabric similar to a natural chamois skin can be obtained. Moreover, according to JP,11-48381,A, a pulp fiber layer is made to intervene between the two-layer fiber web layers which consist of fiber of a specific rate, and after performing high-pressure stream processing subsequently and carrying out the confounding of the fiber, a nonwoven fabric can be obtained by carrying out heat adhesion of the configuration fiber by heat-treating at the temperature which only heat-adhesive fiber fuses.

[0003] The pattern of the mesh remains in the field which was in contact with the wire mesh among both the front face, the striation which became depressed to the part which injected high-pressure water produces the former nonwoven fabric in another field, and they build comparatively detailed irregularity on each front face. Moreover, the confounding of the fiber is carried out mechanically and the touch of a nonwoven fabric is flexible to the whole, moreover, the ridge where configuration fiber gathered densely when the latter nonwoven fabric heat—treated at the temperature which only heat—adhesive fiber fuses — it is a thing that the groove trough to which configuration fiber gathered to ** with Yamabe of a ** can obtain the flexibility and the surface touch which existed in the lengthwise direction of laminated material by turns, and the laminated material for wipers excellent in water retention.

[0004] However, although the nonwoven fabric which gave reinforcement required to carry out the confounding of the fiber with high-pressure water among said conventional techniques, and deal with it (processing and wiping activity) has irregularity on a front face, it turns into a nonwoven fabric high-density on the whole, and capture of dust, a hair, etc. is difficult for it moreover — reverse — low — although capture of dust, a hair, etc. is easy for a consistency nonwoven fabric, there is a problem that it cannot bear for dealing with it (processing and wiping activity), the ridge which the nonwoven fabric which heat—treats heat—adhesive fiber and is obtained, on the other hand, has a possibility that the part where flexibility is demanded since heat adhesion of the configuration fiber is carried out may get stiff, and was formed of it — since configuration fiber used to gather densely, capture of the hair of dust, especially hair etc. should fully do Yamabe of a ** — there is nothing. And a production process is various and, moreover, there is a problem of being complicated.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It aims at offering the nonwoven fabric wiper having capture nature, such as hair of the reinforcement which this invention solves the above-

mentioned technical problem, and can manufacture it according to a simple and simple process, and becomes enough, dust, and hair.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention person reached [that the above-mentioned technical problem is solvable and] a header and this invention by preparing partially ****** which injects high-pressure water to a fiber web, and originates in the consistency difference of fiber, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly about the nonwoven fabric which has capture nature, such as reinforcement, dust, and a hair, simulataneously, namely, the nonwoven fabric with which this invention has a flat part and flat ***** substantially — it is — this — nonwoven fabric wiper **** which consists of a nonwoven fabric with which a flat part and this ***** exist by turns.

[00007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] This invention is explained below at a detail. The fiber obtained from rayon, polyethylene, a polyamide, polyester, polypropylene, etc., those bicomponent fibers, or those mixed fiber can be used for the fiber which constitutes the nonwoven fabric wiper of this invention, 0.1 - 10dtex is desirable still more desirable, and the fineness is 0.1 - 6dtex. It is more desirable from the point what is called the so-called micro fiber, for example, the thing which contained the polyamide-polyester assembled-die bicomponent fiber 10% or more, raises adsorbent [of dirt] also in the above-mentioned fiber.

[0008] Although the fiber web formed by dry process and wet methods, such as the card method and the air lei method, can be used for the nonwoven fabric which constitutes the nonwoven fabric wiper of this invention and it is not limited especially, dry process, such as a random web and semi random web and a parallel web, is used preferably, and a semi random web and a parallel web are especially used suitably from points, such as productivity. Moreover, it is desirable still more desirable to be referred to as 5-100mm from the point of the ease of carrying out of the stream interlaced processing for formation of a web and immobilization, and the fiber length of the fiber which constitutes this nonwoven fabric is 10-51mm.

[0009] It is desirable still more desirable that the eyes are 30 - 100 g/m2, and the nonwoven fabric obtained from the above-mentioned fiber is 40 - 70 g/m2.

[0010] The wiper nonwoven fabric of this invention has the description at the point that a flat part (a flat part may only be called hereafter) and flat ****** exist by turns substantially.

****** said to this invention serves as concave convex, exists in the thickness direction of this nonwoven fabric, and exists along the direction of a field. By having this ******, the nonwoven fabric wiper excellent in reinforcement and gestalt stability is obtained. Moreover, two or more above-mentioned concave heights gather, and ****** in this invention may be formed. It is desirable still more desirable that they are three or more 0.15 g/cm, and the apparent density of the concave heights which form this ****** is three or more 0.20 g/cm. It is desirable still more desirable that five or more pieces/cm exist from the point of the gestalt stability of a nonwoven fabric, and the heights which form this ****** are eight or more pieces/cm.

[0011] the part in which ****** which mentioned above the flat part which exists in the nonwoven fabric wiper of this invention does not exist — it is — substantial — flat — the average consistency of ***** — low — it becomes a consistency part and exists. When this flat part exists, capture nature, such as dust and a hair, can be raised. It is desirable still more desirable that it is three or less [0.15g //cm], and the apparent density of this flat part is three or less 0.10 g/cm.

[0012] Moreover, it is desirable especially desirable that the tensile strength in a lengthwise direction (the direction of MD) is 5kg / 5cm or more, and the nonwoven fabric wipers of this invention are 10kg / 5cm or more. Moreover, it is desirable especially desirable that they are 1kg / 5cm or more, and the tensile strength in a longitudinal direction (the direction of CD) is 2kg / 5cm or more. Reinforcement in every direction may lack in gestalt stability that it is under the aforementioned numeric value, respectively.

[0013] In order to keep good [balance] the gestalt stability and capture nature, such as dust and hair, as for the nonwoven fabric wiper of this invention, it is desirable to set surface ratio of a flat part and ******* to 1:10-10:1. This surface ratio is computable by asking for the area of

the flat part formed on the surface of the nonwoven fabric, and ******. When the rate of a flat part becomes large, gestalt stability is missing, and conversely, if the rate of ***** becomes large, capture nature, such as dust and a hair, may be inferior.

[0014] Next, the manufacture approach of the nonwoven fabric wiper of this invention is explained. This ***** of this invention can be obtained by carrying out a rearrangement while it injects a high-pressure stream to the web obtained by the above-mentioned approach from a micropore nozzle over two or more steps and carries out the confounding of the fiber of said web to it.

[0015] In the high-pressure water injection from two or more steps of micropore nozzles, first, by injecting a high-pressure stream for the front face and a rear face equally once to about several times to the whole fiber web, respectively, while carrying out the confounding of the fiber of said web, a rearrangement is carried out in the 1st step. 10-60kg/cm2 is desirable still more desirable, and the pressure of the high-pressure water in that case is 20-40kg/cm2.

[0016] there is a fiber web which performed the 1st-step [above-mentioned] high-pressure water injection immediately — it is — the 2nd-step high-pressure water injection is performed after that. High-pressure water is made to inject in the 2nd-step high-pressure water injection from the micropore nozzle of a large number prepared in fixed spacing. This micropore nozzle may be a nozzle which dug much micropores such, and it may use the micropore of the nozzle in the 1st step for fixed spacing for a tape etc. from a rear face, sticking on it.

[0017] As for the pressure of the high-pressure water of the 2nd step, it is more desirable to be powerful high-pressure water rather than it can set to the 1st step, and 70kg/cm2 or more is 80kg/cm2 or more preferably.

[0018] As mentioned above, if the 2nd-step high-pressure water injection is performed, ******* 2 which consists of heights 1 as shown in drawing 1 can be made to form for every fixed spacing because configuration fiber carries out a confounding further in the part by which the stream was injected. The gestalt stability of the sheet which the reinforcement of the sheet which it will become comparatively high-density if the part concerned is averaged, consequently is obtained is made to increase, as a result is obtained can be made to increase by leaps and bounds, the part by which the high-pressure water of the 2nd step is not injected on the other hand—setting—the direction of a field of a sheet—meeting—fiber—low—the consistency flat part 3 is formed. If the flat part left behind by the 2nd-step partial high-pressure water injection is not affected substantially, the 3rd [or more]—step high-pressure water-injection processing may be performed.

[0019] Moreover, the nonwoven fabric wiper of this invention makes it possible to capture dust and dirt firmly by the bulky flat part 3 by the low consistency while ****** 2 and a flat part 3 exist by turns as shown in drawing 1, and it secures reinforcement and the gestalt stability of a sheet by high-density ****** 2 as above-mentioned.

[0020] The nonwoven fabric wiper of this invention manufactured as mentioned above may give various binders, a lustering agent, etc. suitably, after dehydrating and/or drying. [0021]

[Example] Although an example is given and this invention is explained concretely hereafter, this invention is not limited to these at all. In addition, each physical-properties value of the obtained nonwoven fabric was measured by the following approach, respectively.

[0022] (Tensile strength) According to JIS L 1096, the test piece with a width of face [of 5cm] and a die length of 15cm was grasped at intervals of [of 10cm] the grip, it elongated by part for speed-of-testing/of 20cm using the constant-rate-of-extension mold tension tester, and the load value at the time of cutting was made into tensile strength.

[0023] (Rate of the adsorption engine performance of dirt) Two kinds, the hair of hair and contaminant mixture (the dust 30 section, sand 30 section, cotton linter 20 section), were prepared as a "contaminant specimen." When a contaminant specimen is the hair of hair, in the case of 10 and contaminant mixture, 0.5g is placed for 5cm length on the panel of 30cmx100cm magnitude at homogeneity, respectively. The rate of the adsorption engine performance of the dirt of a nonwoven fabric table flesh side (what% is it removable by fixed movement?) was judged by equipping a cleaner implement with a nonwoven fabric, and measuring the amount of the

removed contaminant, once cooking this cleaner implement, after making it go I'm and wiping off at the include angle of 45 degrees to a floor. It measured 3 times using the same nonwoven fabric.

[0024] Example 1 fineness 3.9dtex and with a fiber length of 51mm multilayer **** type 11 division nylon-polyethylene terephthalate compound division fiber, and fineness 2.2dtex and a polypropylene fiber with a fiber length of 51mm were prepared. It mixed with cotton in 30% of polyamide-polyester assembled-die bicomponent fibers, and 70% of polypropylene fibers, respectively, and 50g of eyes/and the fiber web of m2 were manufactured with the semi random card.

[0025] Using the nozzle with which the obtained fiber web is prepared in the orifice of 0.1mm of apertures at intervals of 0.6mm as a first high-pressure water treatment process on the whole surface, it carried out with the water pressure of 20kg/cm2 to the front-face side of a fiber web, and interlaced processing of a 40kg/cm2 pillar-shaped stream was carried out in a part for transit rate/of 20m of a fiber web by a unit of 1 time at the rear face, respectively. Then, the 80kg/cm2 pillar-shaped stream was processed once in a part for transit rate/of 20m of a fiber web to the front-face side of a fiber web as a second high-pressure water treatment process using the part by which the orifice of 0.15mm of apertures has been arranged at intervals of [five] 1mm, and the nozzle by which 5mm nonporous section has been arranged by turns at the same spacing.

[0026] The obtained nonwoven fabric was dried at 120 degrees C with the hot blast penetration mold dryer, and the nonwoven fabric for wipers was obtained, the obtained nonwoven fabric for wipers — the ridge of 5mm width — ****** of a ** and the flat part of 5mm width existed in the lengthwise direction by turns. Moreover, it has checked recognizing 4 (= eight pieces/cm) existence per 5mm of the heights which form this height in ******. Moreover, the surface ratio of ****** and a flat part was 1:1.

[0027] When measured by the above-mentioned approach using the obtained nonwoven fabric, tensile strength and the rate of the adsorption engine performance of dirt were as in Table 1. [0028] The fiber web used in example of comparison 1 example was used, and only the interlaced processing at the first high-pressure water treatment process and desiccation processing in an example were carried out. Existence of ****** was not able to be checked to the obtained nonwoven fabric. When measured by the above-mentioned approach using this nonwoven fabric, tensile strength and the rate of the adsorption engine performance of dirt were as in Table 1. [0029] The fiber web used in the example of comparison 2 example is used, and interlaced processing at the first high-pressure water treatment process in an example is carried out. As a second high-pressure water treatment process. The orifice of 0.15mm of apertures processed the 80kg/cm2 pillar-shaped stream in a part for transit rate/of 20m of a fiber web once to the front-face side of a fiber web using the nozzle arranged at intervals of 1mm. Then, only desiccation processing in an example was carried out. When measured by the above-mentioned approach using this nonwoven fabric, tensile strength and the rate of the adsorption engine performance of dirt were as in Table 1.

[0030]

1	Table 1	error error							<u></u>	minen	
*		不線布物性			汚れの収着性能率(%)*						
-			3 3 3 7	(kg/5cm)		X 24	·····		<u> </u>		
-		9 (1 (g/m²)	\$\$ (MD)	1 2 (CD)	188	233	388	198	_ 2@A	238	
horrer	塞港第 1	50.2	11.8	2.8	23/18	22/20	20/19	25/20	25/20	24/20	
Berene	H. 302 586 7	43.9	3.2	2.4	26/20	22/19	21/22	25/21	24/20	21/19	
Seeme	× 80 08 2	80.5	18.2	3.3	9/11	10/10	10/9	9/6	10/5	10/5	

※:数値左側・・・不操布の表面を使用した場合 数値右側・・・不維布の裏面を使用した場合

[0031] According to Table 1, the nonwoven fabric wiper excellent in the nonwoven fabric of the above-mentioned example which wipes off and has a sex and sufficient tensile strength was obtained. On the other hand, although the engine performance as a nonwoven fabric wiper was

obtained for the nonwoven fabric of the example 1 of a comparison, it is missing at tensile strength and the nonwoven fabric of the example 2 of a comparison had inadequate wiping nature.

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention] This invention can offer the nonwoven fabric wiper having capture nature, such as hair of the reinforcement which is manufactured according to a very simple process and becomes enough of injecting high-pressure water to a fiber web, dust, and hair.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Drawing 1] The expansion strabism cross section of the nonwoven fabric of this invention [Description of Notations]

- 1: Heights
- 2: *****
- 3: Flat part

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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

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